

*Empire State*

# ARCHITECT



MAY-JUNE . . . . . 1942  
VOLUME 11 NUMBER 3

"QUO VADIS"

THE ROCHESTER MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE ARCHITECT?

TO THE MEMBERS

AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

PUBLIC RELATIONS

THE SECRETARY SPEAKS





CENTRAL SCHOOL  
WEST WINFIELD, N. Y.

Contractors  
Lane and Goes  
Syracuse, N. Y.

Architects  
Kinne & Frank  
Utica, N. Y.

## A RED BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE ON THE CHERRY VALLEY TURN-PIKE

Along this turn-pike where communiques of our Colonial Wars came ahorseback, this Georgian Colonial design is most appropriate. In driving along Route #20, thru the historic countryside at West Winfield, you have probably noticed how this red brick school blends with the early American scene.

Naturally the Architects selected for the exterior of the building a brick having Colonial texture and coloring. It is also appropriate that the brick selected were made at Binghamton from the shales and waters of up-state New York. With the exception of the auditorium and gymnasium roof, the building is of the solid masonry wall-bearing type.

There are 750 pupil stations in this Central School. The auditorium accommodates 675 persons while the permanent bleachers in the gymnasium have a seating capacity of 200. Compare the \$250,000 spent for this building in 1933 with the next dollar statistics you read about the cost of the war per day in 1942.

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# Empire State Architect

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
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## AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

by SIDNEY L. STRAUSS

### NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

War Production Board restrictions and the rapidity with which they are issued prompted the President to appoint a Committee to keep the members informed.

Past President Eccles was appointed Chairman of the Committee and it has the earmarks of being a most important one at this time.

At the April meeting the members decided to hold the usual June meeting as an outing, as they have in the past many years, but that was all prior to gas rationing. Realizing the situation the members agreed to forego this pleasure for this year with the hope that when June 1943 arrives the "Peace Of The World" will be enjoyed and we can again continue with our annual outing.

The Society's annual awards to the recognized colleges in the State of New York, during the coming month, will be by the illustrious Henry Lyon, Chairman of the Committee of Awards.

At the direction of the Board of Directors the Society has invested \$1,000 in War Bonds.

The Society elected five delegates to represent it at the A. I. A. Conference of State Associations in Detroit on June 22nd.

### QUEENS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The membership of the Queens Society is gradually feeling the pinch as well as other architectural societies throughout the country, but its energetic President, Raymond Irrera continues to keep the meetings well attended.

The hope is that with the entire County of Queens designated as a defense area, some work may still go forward.

### NEW YORK CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The Chapter has formed its Housing Panel in accordance with instructions received and has submitted this to Washington for consideration. It is hoped that some of the members will derive benefits therefrom.

The Committee on Nominations, consisting of Frederick G. Frost as Chairman, and William H. Gompert and Geoffrey Platt, has submitted its slate for chapter officers and elective committees to be voted on at the annual meeting of the Chapter on June 3, 1942. The slate is headed by Edgar I. Williams, President; L. Andrew Reinhard, Vice President; Robert S. Hutchins, Secretary; George A. Licht, Treasurer; and Hugh Ferriss, Recorder.

Mr. Edwin A. Salmon, Chairman of the New York City Planning Commission, has been elected to membership in the Chapter.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Its Sixth Annual Pilgrimage to Stony Brook, Long Island, where they were guests of Mr. Ward Melville (Thom McCann to you). Mr. Melville was the creator, or that is, the "father," of a very famous restoration. This is one of the most outstanding examples of colonial restoration in this vicinity.

The Society mourns the loss of Paul LaVelle, one of its active members.

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*NOTE—There must be some topics of interest in each of the Societies or Chapters every so often. Why not send them on to be published?*



# TO THE MEMBERS

## GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

Failure to secure prompt investigation and prosecution of alleged cases of illegal practice of architecture and of illegal practice by licensed architects has long been a subject of discussion in the State Association.

Your Board of Directors has on several occasions, received complaints. At one of its meetings about a year ago it was decided to hear no cases unless they were formally presented by one of the constituent organization members. This meant, however, that the Board would have to meet, and with many of its members from sections of the state where there was no knowledge of the kind of violation under discussion, the procedure was not thoroughly satisfactory.

The meeting of the Board of Directors on May 16th unanimously agreed the President should appoint two Grievance Committees. One, representing the Metropolitan area, shall hear all complaints submitted by the Albany Chapter, Mid-Hudson Valley Society, Westchester Chapter, Westchester County Society, Bronx Society, New York Society, New York Chapter, Staten Island Society, Queens Society, Brooklyn Chapter, Brooklyn Society and the Long Island Society, and the second to hear all complaints submitted by the Syracuse Society, Central New York Chapter, Rochester Society, Western New York Society, and the Buffalo Chapter. It is further agreed that these members should be appointed for one, two and three year terms.

Your president has, therefore, appointed the following men on these committees, whose terms shall expire with the annual meeting of the Board on the years set forth after the name of each.

For the Metropolitan Area:

Frederick G. Frost, Sr.,—Chairman—1942  
Adolph Goldberg—1943  
Theodore Richards—1944

For the Upstate Area:

Charles A. Carpenter—Chairman—1942  
Karl G. Schmill—1943  
Merton E. Granger—1944

These committees have been charged as follows:

1. To hear and investigate all charges of illegal practice submitted to it by the officers of any of the constituent organization members, ascertaining whether or not in the committee's opinion the charges have any foundation; whether the evidence available warrants the presentation of the case to the Board of Examiners for Architects; or to the Attorney General of the State of New York; or to the District Attorney of the county in which the violation is alleged to have taken place.
2. To submit a confidential report to the president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer of each case coming before it, together with its findings.
3. Upon acceptance by the officers of the State Association of the findings of the Committee to present them to the proper public bodies for prosecution.
4. To follow up with persistence the action by the aforementioned public bodies, and to procure in the name of the State Association a genuine and thorough effort to bring the alleged illegal practitioners to trial.
5. To treat all evidence, correspondence, etc., strictly confidential.
6. To spend no funds in the name of the State Association without prior authorization of the Board of Directors, which can be procured by letter ballot within four or five days, for any case which might warrant the same.

The chairman of each of these committees is requested to immediately correspond with the other members to arrange for an early meeting to discuss the procedure. It is also

suggested that they notify the Presidents of the constituent organization members within their respective territories of the fact that they are now ready to hear complaints.

It should be noted that the work of the Committees is not limited to hearing the complaints and reporting to the officers. Much more important is the fact that they shall follow up the prosecution of each of these cases and endeavor to force a satisfactory conclusion.

## 1942 CONVENTION

Pursuant to a letter sent out by your President, a meeting of the Convention Committees of the downstate constituent organization members was held in New York City on May 15th. The attendance was gratifying and the seriousness with which the tentative program was discussed promised in 1942, a convention in Buffalo and Niagara Falls, which, in the character of the work accomplished, bids well to surpass those held in Rochester and Syracuse.

Subjects for each of the sessions were chosen and speakers suggested. Your Convention Chairman is now in correspondence with these men to the end that those most qualified on each of the items will be available. Tentatively the program is as follows:

### 5th Annual Convention

Hotel Statler, Buffalo, New York

Friday, October 9th

10:00 A.M.—Fillmore Room—Opening Session

Welcome to Buffalo

Response

Theme: The Architect in the World Today and His Future.

2:00 P.M.—Fillmore Room—Business Session

Subjects: How to Increase Membership and Participation of the Members of the Association.

How to Cope with The Illegal Practitioner and Other Enfringements of the Profession's Practice.

Public Relations.

6:30 P.M.—Ball Room—Informal Banquet

Theme: Post War Planning by an Architect, an Overall Planner, and an Industrial Planner.

Saturday, October 10th

10:00 A.M.—Fillmore Room

Theme: Architectural Post War Planning

1:30 P.M.—Trip to Niagara Falls, New York

6:30 P.M.—General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario  
Joint dinner with the Ontario Section of the Royal Institute of Canadian Architects.

The Speakers at the dinner will be Canadian architects who will be invited to explain to us how the Canadian Architect has found his place in their war effort and secondly, how they avoided interference by government bureaus with their private practice.

Total cost, including the registration fee of \$1.00 and transportation to Niagara Falls, will not exceed \$6.50.

War Conditions permitting, those who so desire may take the Gorge bus trip for an additional expenditure of \$1.31. This latter is optional.

It is also planned to have a photographic exhibition of the work of our members. James Whitman will shortly be in correspondence with the chairman of your constituent organization committee, who is going to be responsible for getting the exhibits you prepare into the hands of Mr. Whitman's subcommittee, at the Hotel Statler. Since the exhibit will be open to the public for a week, we hope that you will all cooperate in getting your material delivered at the proper time.

*Continued on Page 13*



For the second time in a generation the architects of America must adjust themselves to war-time conditions. This present emergency, coming after ten years of depression and a recent accelerated growth of architectural bureaus both public and private, has caused the thoughtful among us to ponder the future of our profession. Whenever architects gather we hear concern expressed for tomorrow. Times such as these have a value.



They cause us to evaluate our profession and its place in the life of the community. Such self-examination, whether of a personality or of a profession, should lead to helpful conclusions. No doubt we will come through this period with a better understanding of our shortcomings and we hope with a determination to remedy them.

Architecture will continue. It is one of the first manifestations of any civilization. A complex, highly industrialized era such as this devotes its first thoughts and energies to houses, factories and innumerable other basic activities which require efficiently planned shelter. This in itself is Architecture. The problem of course is not, shall we have architecture and architects, but what direction will architecture and architects take? How shall we prepare for tomorrow's demands upon our profession? Today most of us face the same problem—what shall we do? We can do war work and find our niche in the great defensive and offensive program now under way. We can do post-war planning and thus do our bit toward winning the peace. Priorities and the drastic curtailment of all non-war building leave us no other choice unless our bank-balance permits us to retire to the country for the duration.

The war effort probably can not take care of all of us. It would be disastrous if it did. We all know by this time of the trying times ahead of us when the armistice is signed, the armament factories close and we face the difficult and dangerous transformation from war economy to a peace economy; when almost overnight millions of war workers will turn to their towns, their cities, their states and their government to ask for peace time employment. The projects must be selected. The plans and specifications must be drawn. People must work. We must see that all is ready. Ours is the key profession, if we are to win the peace.

Now just what must be done in this country? Is there necessary work without resorting to boondoggling and leaves raking? Does your community need new schools, libraries, parks, playgrounds, water systems, sewerage disposal plants, roads, bridges and the like? Does your town need replanning? Does it have slums and blighted areas? Does its street system and its traffic need careful analysis? Does its zoning law, if it has one, need to be revised and related to a master plan for the land use of your entire locality? If these things are needed, who is more capable than yourself to study them and bring them to the attention of your public officials and your citizens?

Every city and town in New York State from Buffalo to New York City needs your advice. Each town, each city and each county needs an energetic, intelligent and farsighted planning commission and an architect should be on each one of them. You can work through your local civic organizations,

your newspapers and your public officials to press the necessity for an intelligent and comprehensive program of betterments. You can stress the need of the improvements, the certain need for the work at the end of war and you can tell them that the money will be available. This is your public and your professional duty.

The scriptures say, "He who would be great among you, let him be the servant of all." As a group we architects have perhaps not been conscious of our full civic obligation. We have thought that because we should not do a church or school sketch for nothing that we should not present our community with a zoning revision of lasting merit. We have not endeared ourselves to our public as the medical men have by donating hours of their time to hospital and clinic work. Neither have we given of our time as the lawyers have with their legal aid societies and their participation in public life. If we do not today occupy the position of honor and necessity which we think we should enjoy in the community it may be because we have not seen fit to exert our full potential ability to the direction and betterment of our localities. We are graphic minded, we are trained to plan and arrange, to analyze a problem of circulation or traffic. We know the direct reaction between delinquency and slum conditions. We know the relation between tuberculosis and bad ventilation. We know the necessity for parks and playgrounds. We have read the articles on city planning. We know how many people should live on an acre of ground. We know which sections should be for business and which should be for residences. We know whether a section of town is stable and secure or whether the beginnings of blight and disintegration are appearing. We are the men who have the contacts with the best thought on these vital problems. Who else will light the fires of protest and change? Until we have measured up to this picture let us not complain that our community is not properly supporting us,—that the engineer is getting the work and the real estate operator is hiring a second rate architect.

As a group we architects are conservative, reactionary. Our clients and our associates have generally been from the upper income brackets of our communities. From them we have absorbed a respect for the "status quo" which does not do justice to our basic intelligence and which is out of joint with this fast moving world. Our political and our social thinking has not been progressive and has not been sympathetic to the great revolution about us. We have felt perhaps, that our future was bound up with the expending of private funds under private direction. Adherence to this philosophy can only cause us disappointment and frustration. To resist the wave of change is futile. To wait for the return of the good old days is pathetic. Change is coming. Change is here. We must accept it and become a part of this new world, now in the making.

The responsibility for building hospitals, health centers, low-cost housing and medium-cost housing and the numerous public works necessary to implement this new world is being accepted by government. Taxes will be high. Distribution will be greater. All of our citizens will have the fundamental necessities of decent living, wholesome recreation, suitable education, adequate medical attention. This will be Democracy, doing its job. This will be the ballot doing its work.

All of this program requires the services of the social thinker, the economist, the planner,—in other words, you, the architect. Opportunity will soon knock at our door. We will be offered a staggering job. We will have our chance. Let us be ready!



# THE SECRETARY SPEAKS

by John T. Briggs

A breathless and bewildered group of Directors assembled Saturday May 16, 1942; way-worn and footsore from the Profession's encounter with the accelerated world of building. The Architects are accustomed to collaborating with public officials and abiding by regulations; but the times rapid multiplication of restrictions and withdrawal of materials have left them WPB slap-happy.

Nevertheless the fourteen Directors answered "Yes" at 10:30 A. M. when polled by Secretary Briggs, who reported that present were: President James W. Kideney, Buffalo, AIA; Sidney L. Strauss, Queen Society of Architects; Albert A. Rumschik, Western New York Society of Architects; Adolph Goldberg, Brooklyn Chapter AIA; George A. Boehm, Westchester Society of Architects; John T. Briggs, New York Society of Architects; William Tilden Koch, Bronx Society of Architects; Charles R. Ellis, Syracuse Society of Architects; Merton E. Granger, Syracuse Society of Architects; Maxwell A. Cantor, Brooklyn Society of Architects; Martyn N. Weinstein, Brooklyn Society of Architects; Maurice G. Uslan, Staten Island Society of Architects; Matthew W. Del Gaudio, New York Society of Architects; Lorimer Rich, New York Chapter, AIA. Whereupon President Kideney declared the session open.

He called upon Chairman Goldberg of PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE. Mr. Goldberg's reflections incline him towards the "Consulting Architects" form of action. The facts of comparative Bureau costs for each project might be studied with legislators, was also discussed; as was Group Architects-Engineer in specific locations. Such combinations with proper alertness and attention might secure project commissions. These also might work with our legislators. This whole question is being scrutinized, and Mr. Goldberg and his Committee expect to reveal fully to you at Buffalo their work.

The Directors now heard Mr. Max Cantor tell what had been accomplished this year at Albany. Much, considering the restricted finances of the Association and so necessarily of the LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE. This year the LAWS 1942 was confined to 28 pages, dropping from 150 pages last year. The diuturnal exclusive practice by Civil Service employees of Architecture, where the project is financed by State funds (Phelps) was quickly smothered and did not get to a vote. The legalizing of 3 family, 3 story frame multiple dwellings (Johnson) was vetoed by Governor Lehman. The Committee and others who had urged its passage felt that the Governor had been misled by briefs submitted by local groups, not conversant with the true situation. The major portion of time is consumed by the Multiple Dwelling Law considerations, which while it is a State Law, is of major interest to member bodies in New York City. It was suggested, in discussion, that formula be devised to handle that part of the State Association work by the local bodies. This did not seem feasible to the Directors; for as long as the Multiple Dwelling Law is a voting matter of the entire State Legislators, this Association needs the strength of those upstate legislators, and receives it thru its upstate Architects.

Treasurer Del Gaudio reported ad interim; in typewritten form; and as all Treasurers since time began bemoaned the expenditures, and the lack of receipts. Note to delinquents: please send him your check to bring your account up to date. Then our restricted finances will need budgeting to stay black. At this point several observations of a financial hue were heard. President Kideney said the Empire State Architect had paid with a little plus the last two issues. The Buffalo Convention Committee says no income from this year's Convention; manufacturers are not displaying their products; for they haven't any products to sell. Revenue might be obtained

from an increased membership, was suggested. And lastly, the Convention Committee was voted an advance of \$300.

This down-state section having the largest potential new members; the Chair following the wishes of the Directors to explore those possibilities, appointed a SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE of Messrs. Cantor, Chairman; Briggs, Rich, and authorized \$50 expenditures.

Answering an inquiry of the Westchester Chapter, AIA, it was voted to consider them a member body, although their Association membership is less than 20, and further that the travel expenses of their Director shall not exceed one-half the amount of their paid Association membership.

The pangs of hunger were assailing the Directors, but they did not recess for lunch before considering that vexing question of Practice Violations; both legal and ethical. The digest after many words was the appointment of a GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE in two parts. The lower would have jurisdiction from Albany down; and the upper one from Albany to Canada. President Kideney will announce his Committees later.

At 2:30 P. M. we reconvened, refreshed thru re-watering and re-fueling; and discussed the procedures of our newly authorized GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE. They are: 1. To hear complaints; 2. To investigate; 3. To report to the Officers (of the Association) with recommendations; 4. After approval of the Officers, to prepare and present the case to the proper official bodies for action.

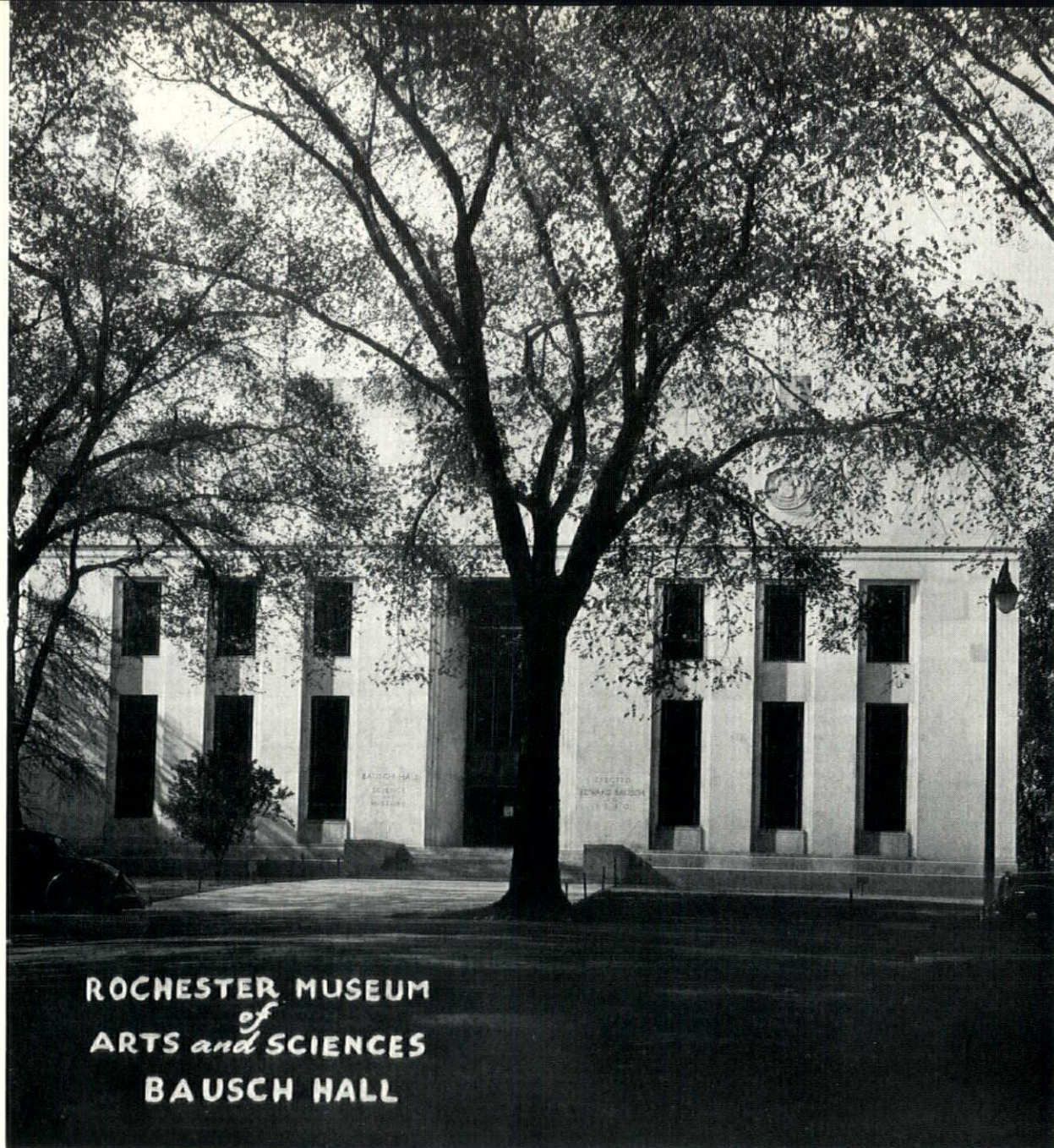
The coming Convention of State Associations, June 22, preceeding the Convention of the National AIA in Detroit agenda was the subject of much forward and backward conversation. May I try to condense it without injustice to the many splendid suggestions advanced. The 9 subjects, each worthy of a year's study, and all to be disposed of in one day. Look the topics over and select one for a paper. Present conditions of State Associations in their respective states; Unification of the profession; Affiliation with the AIA; Uniform state registration laws; Uniform Building Codes in states, and for the nation; Our stand in respect to advertising the profession; Greater participation in municipal, state and national affairs; Contribution of the architect to National Defense; Post-war planning for the profession; Amendments to Institute By-Laws; (a) getting greater numerical representation to State Associations, (b) abolishing the unit rule for voting by State Associations, (c) establishing of student organizations. The value of the research will be splendid coin. Mr. Rich is to write a paper on Advertising and the Architect.

This State Association is entitled to 16 delegates. Each Director is to be a delegate; and President Kideney requests any Director who finds at the last minute he cannot attend, to have another Architect from his member body be there.

The Directors favored a larger participation in Institute affairs, by greater delegate representation; 1 delegate for every 50 members; the abolition of the voting unit rule; every delegate voting independently; a provision for active student membership. The Directors also urged the National AIA convention to increase its Senior Members, asking that only license to practice and good moral character qualify Architects to seek membership. As Messrs. Shreve, Newkirk, Del Gaudio are delegates at large our 16 delegates will be in addition to any of those.

Pencil Points Willis A. Vogel's helpful work at Washington was thoughtfully commended. The Directors suggested that Pencil Points might help defray some of the heavy expense they so incur, by assessing a slight fee where they have benefited individuals. It is with regret that the Association's funds cannot do some part.





... by WILLIAM G. KAELEBER  
of KAELEBER and WAASDORP, Architects

The Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences was founded in 1914 and housed in one of the old State Industrial School buildings at Edgerton Park and it is now being moved into the new building, which was completed in the spring of this year.

Early in 1940 Dr. Edward Bausch announced that he and Mrs. Bausch had decided to give to the City of Rochester their home and the adjoining lot to be used for the site of a museum building. They also made a donation of over \$500,000 to construct the first unit of the museum building.

The building has been so planned that in the future it will be possible to extend it both to the east and to the west, it being hoped that one of the wings will house an auditorium and the other an industrial museum.

Bausch Hall, which is the name of the first unit, is about 115 feet wide and 180 feet long, and is generally three stories in height above the basement. In addition something over 50% of the first floor has a mezzanine, which adds considerably to the usable area.

As the photograph shows, the exterior of the building is rather severe in design, its principal feature being a deeply recessed entrance extending through the first and second stories. Across the top of the East Avenue elevation, at the front of the third story, there is an inscription containing the name of the institution, the date of erection of the building, and a statement indicating its purpose. This inscription is flanked by two very low relief ornaments, the one at the right being a modification of the seal of the City of Rochester and the one at the left being the seal of the Museum.

The entrance steps and platform are of pink Minnesota granite and the balance of the building is faced throughout with Indiana limestone. The entrance itself has a frame and sash of bronze with Herculite doors.

The basement is given over to shops for carpentry, painting, machine work, taxidermy and printing, these being located along the exterior walls where good light is obtainable, and the central area is given over to the general museum storage



# ROCHESTER MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

space. The basement also has a club room for model makers, a small dining room and kitchen, and toilet rooms for the staff and for the public.

On the main floor the entrance is through a vestibule which is faced with Tennessee marble into a lobby which is finished in walnut from floor to ceiling. At the right of the lobby there is a passenger elevator and at the left the main stairs, wide and ornamental in character, leading up through the entire building.

The plans of all floors generally provide for offices, studios, laboratories and work shops along the outside walls and for exhibit spaces in the center. At the rear of the first floor there is a lecture room, complete with its own lobby and stage, which will seat about 250, and above that, on the second floor, is located the museum library, which is complete with a large reading room, office, work shop and two-story book stack.

The mezzanine floor is entirely devoted to children's work and includes a special children's museum, club rooms and a school service department, as the museum sends exhibits to all of the public schools throughout the year.

The exhibition area of the first floor is devoted to natural science and history and will contain in alcoves dioramas showing the original wild life of the Genesee Valley region.

The second floor will have the exhibition spaces devoted to the Aboriginal History of this region, illustrating the history of mankind up to the coming of the white man, and on this floor there will also be separate rooms for the exhibition of numismatics, oriental objects, weapons, armor and other military articles.

The exhibits on the third floor will be devoted to Culture History and will have period rooms of early and late houses in Rochester and vicinity and alcoves which show things like the original Western Union office, the original store of Bausch & Lomb, an early photographic studio and similar things.

Throughout the building there are provided several rooms of varying size which can be used by children and adult groups and clubs devoted to studies connected with museum matters.

One of the unique features of the building from an engineering standpoint is that the heating plant, consisting of four steam boilers and three hot air furnaces, all using gas as fuel, is located in a pent house on the roof. Generally all

of the rooms along the exterior which have outside windows are heated by steam radiation and the inside exhibition areas are heated with circulating hot air introduced through Anemostats in the ceiling.

As it is important that a live and active museum have constantly changing exhibits so that repeated visits will be made by the people of the city, it is important that the greatest possible flexibility be arranged for in the electrical installation, and an under-floor duct system has therefore been provided in the exhibition area which will permit of easy electrical connections at almost any point that may be desired, and in addition, the entire building has been arranged so that electrical connections can be had at almost any point along the walls.

It was felt from the start that exhibits in the cases, in the alcoves and in the dioramas were the things that the visitor should concentrate upon, and therefore all architectural embellishment was omitted, the building at the present time, before the exhibits are installed, being merely a series of large, simple lofts.

The building has a structural steel frame, with several systems of floor construction; the first floor being of concrete joists and slab, the mezzanine floor and some parts of the second floor being one-way and two-way Shuster system, (which was used to obtain maximum head room), and other parts of the building were constructed of bar joists and concrete slab, with hung metal lath and plaster ceiling.

Generally the exhibition areas have ceilings of acoustic plaster, and the ceilings of offices, library, studios and shops are of acoustic material having a high absorption coefficient.

The entire building is lighted with either fluorescent tubes in concealed coves or with flush recessed fixtures, no ornamental fixtures having been provided anywhere. Actually the exhibition areas will generally be lighted only by the light within the cases and within the exhibits, the desire being an effect similar to that which is obtained by a lighted stage in a darkened auditorium.

The architects of the building were William G. Kaelber and Leonard A. Waasdorp, and the contract was awarded, on a fixed fee basis, to John B. Pike and Son, Incorporated, of Rochester.

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## **Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System**

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**I. M. Ludington's Sons, Inc.**

**720 Lexington Ave.**

**Rochester, N. Y.**

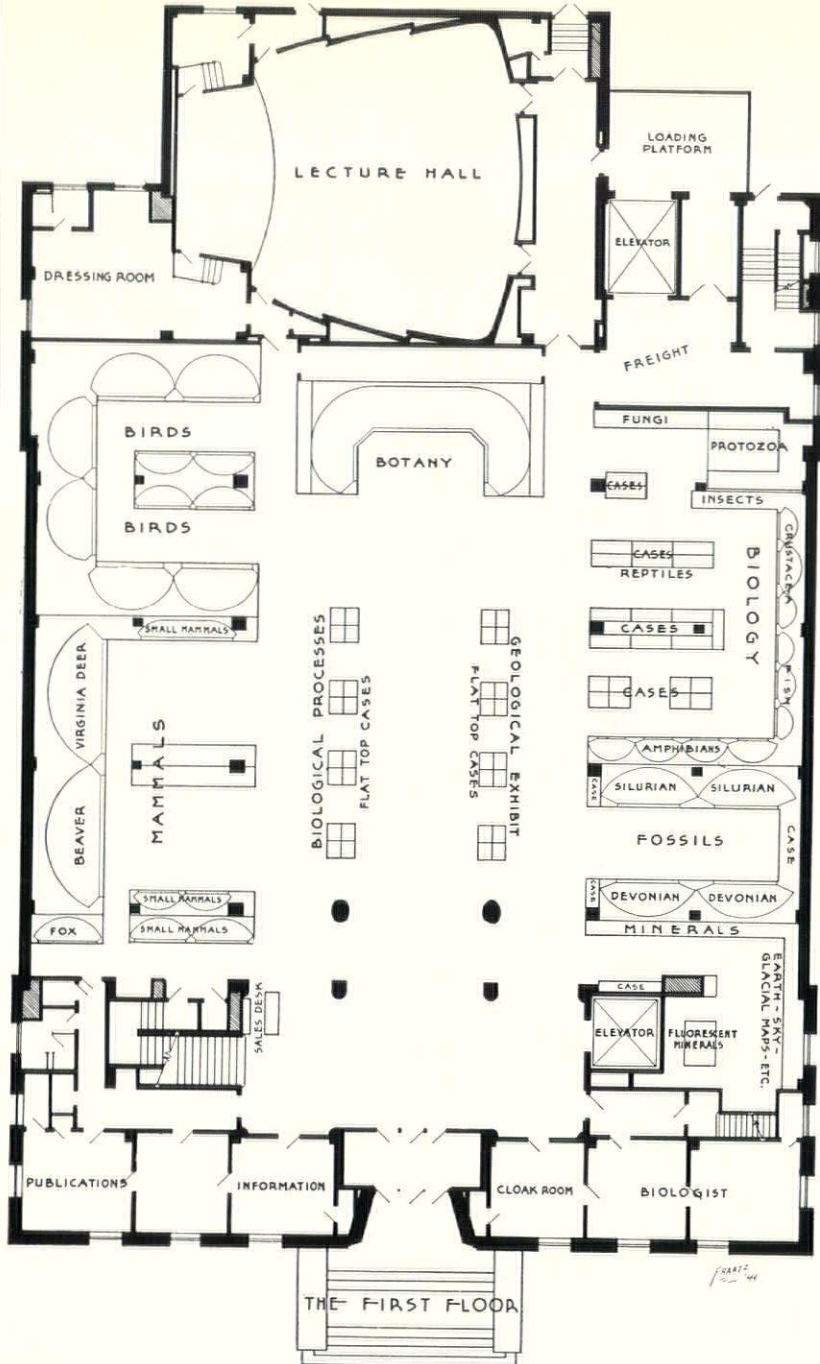
## **Brick and Tile**

**Keystone Builders Supply Co.**

**85 Palm St.**

**Rochester, N. Y.**





FLOOR PLAN  
ROCHESTER MUSEUM OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCES

KAELBER AND WAASDORP  
*Architects*

GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
JOHN B. PIKE & SON, Inc.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Durolithic Mastic Flooring

**Vulcan Asphalt Company, Inc.**

12 W. Utica St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Sheet Metal Work—Roofing—Insulation

**Flesch & Schmitt, Inc.**

118 Brown St.

Rochester, N. Y.

Electrical Installation

**Vanderlinde Electric Corporation**

100 Charlotte St.

Rochester, N. Y.

Structural Steel

**F. L. Hughes & Co., Inc.**

Lyell Ave.

Rochester, N. Y.

Hardware by

Metal Doors, Windows, Partitions

**Earnest W. Maurer**

1406 Temple Bldg.

Rochester, N. Y.



EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT



# NEW DEVELOPMENTS

## A "PRIORITY" FLOOR

While the conventional resilient floor—hardwood on sleepers and underfloor—is usually the most satisfactory for providing a warm, comfortable surface over a concrete slab, it often fails to answer the need for resilience plus uniformity of surface, high acoustical quality, and freedom from springiness. To combine all those qualities in a simple, easily installed and practically foolproof floor system, the "floating floor," laid on kiln-dried sand, is fast being adapted for baking, printing, and similar industrial plant designs and applied to gymnasiums, churches, armories, dance hall, department stores—even to Hollywood sound stages.

This trend is noteworthy in that after designers recently revised the details of the "floating floor" system, eliminating early kinks, and used it in institutions and private commercial structures, industrial plant engineers began including the revisions in their new installations.

Tests show that the cushion of dry sand effectively distributes weight and that this type of floor inhibits sound reflection almost as much as acoustical treatment in the ceiling. Material costs compare favorably with those of the conventional floor; the facility for rapid building lowers the item of labor; and the use of very few nails make it a floor that can be built today despite material shortages.

In construction, two layers of saturated felt are mopped on the dry, clean concrete slab. Kiln dried sand is screened level over the waterproofing to a minimum depth of one inch. When heavy loading is not a consideration, one and one-quarter inch by six-inch pine or fir subflooring, laid directly on the sand and in the direction of the short axis of the room, can be used. Thicker stock is needed in industrial plants subject to heavy trucking, as noted in the specifications of W. E. Long Company, bakery engineers, calling for two-inch material dressed standard to one and five-eighths inch.

Because no air movement is possible under the finish floor, the subflooring is specified pressure-treated with Wolman Salts or other clean preservatives to prevent decay. The Wolmanized subfloor is not nailed up. An expansion seal of soft pitch is poured into a one-inch space left between the floor and the wall of the room. Finish flooring is blind-nailed to the subfloor, using one nail in every third subfloor plank. Here again, greater thickness must be specified if trucking creates considerable mechanical wear. A gymnasium floor can use 25/32 inch maple finish flooring, whereas the industrial food plant needs 33/32 inch maple.

During the making of the cinema production "Fantasia" at the Walt Disney studios in Hollywood, engineers built a "floating floor" to obtain a perfectly level surface, essential for difficult photographic effects that require the use of high camera stands on wheels. Disney's photographers are sure of their angle when moving two-ton camera trucks over this floor, and technicians of the sound department note a decrease in acoustical problems.

The degree of actual resilience obtained can be measured by the fact that basketball coaches and gym instructors have reported fewer cases of sore ankles when training teams on such floors. This cushioned firmness, spread over the entire floor surface by the layer of sand, allows the floor to absorb part of the shock normally transmitted to the arch and ankle of the foot by a non-resilient structure. The severe pounding

taken by the feet of an athlete in a game or daily workout may seem to be an extreme case, but is actually not much greater than that of the plant employee who is on his feet all day.

Industrial workers say that trucks are moved with less effort on the "floating floor," as compared with the conventional sleeper floor. The explanation is found in the fact that the "spring" in the floor between each sleeper actually makes the trucker push his load over a series of small hills.

In plants where sanitation requires that the floor be washed down nightly with water, this construction with its treated subflooring is being rapidly adapted to eliminate decay. Wood blocks, imbedded in mastic, often buckle under such conditions.

The idea of the "floating floor" is not new. One of the early installations was built 81 years ago by Montgomery Ward and Company at their Atlanta, Ga., plant. However, the availability of pressure-treated lumber, used to overcome the main early drawback (rapid decay), and the extremely small quantity of metal required, make this floor ideally fitted to wartime planning.

## SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS ON ELEVATORS

While the current-carrying portions of the elevator equipment are not susceptible to the use of materials as substitutes for the critical materials now in use, such as copper, etc., the Elevator Companies are endeavoring to make all possible substitutions on the complete elevator installation.

Elevator cabs offer the best field for such substitutions and the Otis Elevator Company has just announced a very complete line of new materials and designs to take the place of the old metals.

They have issued a complete new line of wood cab designs to take the place of metal cabs. The natural richness and graining of the veneers and the arrangement of their application should make them very acceptable to architects and owners. This matter of appearance being an incentive as well as a desire to conserve critical materials.

Accessory items, such as handrails, kick plates and entrance treatment will either be in natural wood finish or of ebony wood. Lighting fixtures, car operating panels, car position indicators and car signs will be made of steel and lacquered to match bronze as closely as possible. Fixtures in the hallways, such as hall lanterns, position indicators, starters' control panels, hall push buttons and other fixtures of that type will also be of steel with lacquer finish. Threshold and wrench hole plates will be of cast iron instead of bronze or nickel silver. Car gates will be of the collapsible type, cold rolled steel Parkerized and lacquered in black or in standard bronze color.

Other substitutions will be worked out and put into effect as may be practicable.

## SHELL PLANT USES INTERLOCKED-ARMOR CABLE

Installation time and expense were cut to a minimum in a recent cable installation for power wiring in a midwest 115-mm shell producing plant. Use of General Electric's No. 1799 varnished-cambic interlocked-armor cable provided a flexible wiring method eliminating conduits, elbows, etc. The cable's metallic interlocking-armor covering acts as a ground, protecting workers against danger of shock as well as providing mechanical protection to the cable.



# WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE ARCHITECT?

by THOMAS S. HOLDEN



The present time of adjustment to all-out war efforts and the post-war period of reconversion of building industry talents and facilities to peace-time purposes, may serve as times of testing the design ideas, the professional and business practices and designing and building organizations that are fitted to survive.

Architects and engineers who are engaged on war projects are sharpening their minds and their pencils on new design problems of various kinds. They are working on airplane factories, airports, cantonments, fortifications, naval bases, air raid shelters, demountable houses, large-scale site plans. Many of them are for the first time dealing with problems wherein a standardized unit building is the modulus of design rather than a brick or a little window-pane. They are having to work to a new criterion of economy, economy in the use of metal and metal products. They who have been bewildered by selection of the best within the wide range of materials at their disposal, are having to exercise their utmost ingenuity in utilizing such second-best materials as they hope to get. They are having to work to rigid time-schedules in turning out plans and specifications. Many of them are working under entirely new types of business arrangements with new kinds of clients and with engineering and contracting organizations. Those who go overseas, either in uniform or civilian clothes, to work on the vast off-continent program of military construction in all the other continents and the islands of the seven seas, will have to learn about native materials and will invent many expedients to overcome problems of speed and uncertainty of deliveries and of labor-skills.

This year's war construction program, as now planned, calls for a volume of construction in Continental United States greater than in any previous year, with about 2½ billion dollars worth of off-continent construction added. This means enough work to employ practically all the facilities and all the technically competent people in the industry. However, the smaller architectural and engineering offices, which maintained business as usual with normal civilian work through most of 1941, have not found an easy road to a place in the war construction program. Their position today is very similar to that of the small manufacturer of metal products, who is faced with the alternatives of converting his plant, securing subcontracted war orders, or going out of business.

However, adaptability to new requirements and facility in taking on new kinds of jobs is the outstanding characteristics of the American building industry. Our designers and builders are habitually accustomed to turn from schools and hospitals to large-scale housing projects, from large-scale housing projects to cantonments and supply depots and factories and Army bases. It can as readily reconvert its facilities to peace-time purposes when the war is over as it is now converting them to making an outstanding contribution to the country's war effort.

A contribution of like or greater magnitude will be demanded in the post-war period. Victory for the Allied nations will give this country the opportunity for the greatest prosperity it has ever known, provided a sound peace is made, and sound economic policies are followed by Government and business in this country. It will take great wisdom and superlatively good management for the American people to take full advantage of the great opportunities that victory will bring. But the stake is so large, and the cost of failure so great, that the job of winning the peace must be handled with as much energy and sound judgment as we put into the job of winning the war.

An era of economic expansion and social progress is always, of necessity, an era of great building activity and of progress in the art of design. Post-war planning studies of governmental and private agencies are alike in assigning a major role to construction in the post-war period. One of the most comprehensive private studies that has been made, that of the General Electric Company, visualizes a possible total expenditure for construction of all kinds, plus plant equipment, for the year 1946, assumed as a typical post-war year, of 23 billion dollars. This figure, vastly larger than any annual total yet realized in this country, is related in the estimates to an assumed national income of 110 billions of dollars, which is about the figure that national income will reach this year. This is not a prediction, but a statement of an attainable objective.

Following victory, there will be immediate demands for all kinds of goods and services, demands resulting from the curtailments and postponements of the war period. The magnitude of such demands will naturally depend upon the duration of the period of curtailment. If automobiles, radios, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, private residences and community improvements are out of production no longer than twelve or eighteen months, the demand on resumption of production is apt to keep these industries working to capacity for several years merely to catch up. In spite of current high taxes there will be purchasing power. It is estimated that this year's excess of consumer purchasing power over goods available at current prices is 21 billion dollars. It is not only vitally necessary to curb inflation now, but also in the post-war period of reconversion when demands for civilian goods will greatly exceed currently available supplies. If we do not do a better job of controlling the post-war boom than we did in the 1920's we will have trouble.

It seems quite impossible to enumerate all the kinds of building and engineering structures that will be needed to regenerate, revitalize and advance our twentieth century American civilization. Try to recall transformations wrought in previous eras by the building of railroads and industrial centers. Then recall the many specialized demands created by the automobile—highways, parkways, toll-bridges, factories, filling stations, roadside restaurants, tourist camps, parking garages and built-in garages in houses, to mention only a few. The contribution of the automobile to our way of life has, as yet, been only partially expressed in fitting architectural forms and community patterns. This great industry will come to life again in the post-war period and will demand more new structural types. Aviation has already created an ever-increasing demand for hangars, airports, terminals. When we realize that airplanes are now carrying freight as well as passengers to points all over the world, we do not quite see how to set any limits to the potential commercial expansion of this virile new industry and to the future demands it will make for new types of buildings. What of the many needs for planned residential communities, for recreation facilities, for redevelopment of blighted urban areas? The evolving demand for better buildings for family living, better facilities for a motorized and air-minded generation, for recreation, education, health, and civilized community life will challenge all the ingenuity and creative ability we can find. If victory does not ultimately result in a truly great American architecture, we shall have proved unequal to our task.

Not only are the variety and magnitude of building needs apt to be great beyond precedent in the post-war period, but the variety and quantities of available materials are likely to be greater than ever before. Metals and other critical materials now scarce will be plentiful and, probably, very cheap. A very large fraction of our war expenditure is being devoted to vastly increased facilities for extracting such raw materials as aluminum and magnesium, for smelting tin, for making synthetic rubber and plastics. All these materials, as well as the customary ones, will be made available, in many forms and very cheaply, to the architects and builders of the future. The present nation-wide experiment with prefabricated houses may or may not demonstrate that the fully prefabricated house is the house of the future (which is much more a problem of markets than a technical problem); but it will at the very least advance in many ways shop-assembly of parts of buildings. Liberalization of building codes has received a great impetus in the war emergency, and should persist in some degree hereafter. Post-war architecture should have at its disposal an even greater range of modern materials and modern structural methods than it had in the pre-war era.

The magnitude of post-war construction demands and the necessity for an orderly transition to peace-time activity after the end of the war make it highly desirable that the maximum possible number of private and public projects be planned now for later execution. Naturally, the war effort comes first, and no program of post-war planning should be permitted to divert a single iota of effort from the war program. Nevertheless, industrial organizations which are today devoting practically all their productive facilities to war purposes are developing new products in their research laboratories and are studying potential post-war markets. It seems to me entirely sound that such of our designing talent as is not utilized in the war effort should be currently employed on post-war projects. The public works reserve idea is sound in principle, and, although temporarily rejected a couple of months ago by the House of Representatives, is likely to be carried forward by joint action of Federal, State and local governmental agencies. Equally sound, but perhaps somewhat more difficult to bring about, would be the advance planning of private projects.

*Continued on Page 15*



## NON-ARCHITECTURAL POSITIONS FOR ARCHITECTS

This Editor has been receiving letters from various parts of the country practically all of which are complimentary as to various features of a public relations program that will promote the best interests of the profession. But through many of these letters runs the refrain that most of the public service activities recommended can only be performed by individuals with either a private practice or private means. In other words, our program, as they see it, is based chiefly on voluntary service of the individual in peace time.

What they would like to learn more about is how architects now without practice or income and without the opportunity to perform military service or to enter Federal Government Employ nationally or locally can find paid positions outside the profession. And if possible positions in which the service rendered will redound to the credit of the community and the profession as well as to the individual architect.

This after all is most laudable and in many cases is becoming a necessity. Therefore in so far as possible the theme of our public relations program hereafter will stress those activities where the training, experience, imagination and technical ability of architects may be utilized in advancing the public welfare while at the same time affording needed compensation to the individual.

Almost all Departments of the National Government are now giving consideration to the placement of men who have had training and experience in the field of Architecture and the Federal Roster of Professional and Technical Ability is being put to more extensive use as each week goes by. But in general the states and local communities do not yet realize the technical equipment possessed by architects, even by those who reside in their midst.

We are proposing to take up this important subject in each issue or, if made possible sooner, in the form of a booklet, collaboratively prepared for early distribution to legislators, state and community officials and others, through local Chapters, State Associations, and even by individuals. This would set forth the various classifications of technical skill possessed by architects, squad captains, draftsmen, and a listing of suggested local quasi-public, civic or lay positions in which such skill would warrant consideration for employment—not only for the duration, but in the post-war period.

The popular conception of the long-haired "designer" with the floating necktie who is paid to "make blue prints" and whose services have often been regarded as a luxury, must be scotched. This can be done by letting our state and local officials, employing agencies and the public at large, know the facts about an architect's training, experience and ability to handle civic and other technical and practical problems. Albert Kahn has done this in a big way. We can each do it in our own way—if we present the necessary information collectively and authoritatively.

Hon. Edward Winfield, N. Y. State Commissioner of Housing, while paying high tribute to Architectural services at the Rochester Convention of the N. Y. State Association of Architects, stressed the lack of recognition given by officials and the public to the technical and practical phase of services rendered by architects, and concluded:

"In not presenting this side of architecture more clearly to the community, I think Architects have sold themselves short, have done less than an adequate public relations job. . . . Particularly at this time it would be helpful if the people of our towns and cities, and all Architects as well, accepted such a concept."

It is not yet too late to begin!

## PROSPECTIVE HOME-OWNERS

We wonder how many architects are familiar with these two publications? (a) "*Savings and Loan Construction Standards and the Preservation of Mortgage Security*"; (b) "*Construction Loan Procedure*."

The first (a) is issued by the American Savings and Loan News of Cincinnati and the latter (b) by the Society of Residential Appraisers. Each is apparently read by thousands of prospective home-owners and undoubtedly is used as a guide in approaching the subject of building a home. Yet in the latter, known also as a "Research Bulletin," there is a theme to the effect that architects aren't interested in the small house field which "is the main reason that less than 10% of the small houses constructed today are designed without the benefit of architectural advice."

This writer has secured copies of each and may some day respond to the well intentioned and courteous request contained in a letter from the Secretary of Residential Appraisers in which he says, "You should be very much interested in the material contained in our Research Bulletin 'Construction Loan Procedure' and I hope that in the future when any subject matter is on your mind which concerns the savings and loan business or appraising, you will let me hear from you."

## "ARCHITECTS AND THE PUBLIC"

In an excellent Editorial with the above title, the Monthly Publication STONE concludes:

"This Magazine believes, now as always, that the architect's fee is the first item that the builder should set down in his cost estimates. When the building has been in use for an average lifetime period of twenty to thirty years it will be found that this fee has been saved many times over. The Public should know this fact. The architects should make their ethics elastic enough to permit individuals and groups of architects to adopt ways and means of acquainting the public with the nature of their services."

## MOBILIZED ARTS

Seventeen leading art societies of New York recently formed a national council for defense. A joint committee of the architectural societies of the metropolitan area has now sponsored the voluntary service of more than 1,200 architects ready to aid in civilian defense. The art council apparently will direct most of its activities to collection of information on artists capable of assisting not only the armed forces but industries engaged on defense work. It will therefore become a clearing house of data on designers, architects and artists who may serve in useful positions. By connections with similar organizations in other cities, the council may promote national interest in the idea.

More civic functions for architects are in view for the auxiliary force formed by the joint committee of architectural societies. It is the intention of this body to place at the service of civilian defense officers qualified architects who can inspect buildings now for hazardous features that may hamper air raid precautions, and inspect them after air raids to prevent disasters from falling walls or broken plumbing and lighting systems. Though it may be hoped that their abilities in this respect may never need to be put to test, it is well to know that New York's OCD has such high-grade assistance at its call.

—REPRINT from *The New York Sun*, Jan. 16, 1942



# 74TH ANNUAL MEETING—AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Elsewhere in the secretary's report you will find that the Board of Directors designated itself individually and collectively as the delegates of the State Association to the Annual Conference of State Associations and to the 74th Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Architects.

Since then we have been informed that our State Association is entitled to 13 delegates on a basis of members for whom dues were paid in 1942. The secretary and I will, therefore, accredit to these conventions those members of the Board of Directors who attend or their alternates, in the event that we are properly notified by the officers of the constituent organizations of the designation of such alternates. For the National Conference, the tentative program, as outlined by our Matthew W. Del Gaudio, the member of the Institute Board of Directors representing the State Associations, and the N.Y.S.A.A. members to speak are:

Present Conditions of the State Association

Charles R. Ellis

Unification of the Profession and Affiliation with the American Institute of Architects

Matthew W. Del Gaudio

Uniform State Registration Laws

William G. Kaelber

Uniform Building Codes in States and for the Nation

G. Morton Wolfe

Our Stand with Respect to Advertising the Profession and Advertising by the Individual Architect

Lorimer Rich

Greater Participation in Municipal, State and National Affairs

George A. Boehm

Contribution of the Architect to the War Effort

Sidney L. Strauss

Post War Planning for the Profession

Arthur C. Holden

Committee to draft appropriate resolutions representing the sentiments of the N.Y.S.A.A. on proposed amendments to the Institute By-laws covering:

(a) greater numerical representation for state associations in the A.I.A. Conventions

(b) abolition of the unit rule for voting by state associations in the A. I. A. Convention

(c) establishment of student associations

And, preparation, with the persons named, of the resolutions on the other subjects given above, for presentation to the National Conference.

William Lescaze, Chairman—Lorimer Rich—Matthew W. Del Gaudio.

Beneath each of the above subjects I have indicated the names of one or more of our members who are charged with the responsibility of presenting our State Association's view to the Conference and for drafting appropriate resolutions. Members having opinions on the foregoing subjects will assist us by giving their views immediately to the person listed.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, there is appointed, as a Nominating Committee to prepare a slate of officers for the year of 1943, the following men:

Frederick G. Frost, Sr., Chairman

George A. Boehm

James Wm. Kidney

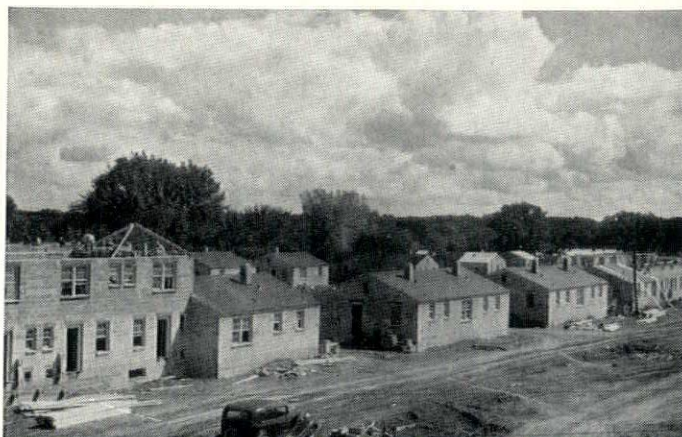
## TO THE SECRETARIES

How many of the Secretaries of our constituent organizations could furnish a list of members now in the armed forces? Unless such list is complete, it will be inadvisable to publish, but if the information is available recognition should be made. Will those of you who have a complete roster please forward it to me?

J. W. KIDNEY

## EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

Public Buildings Administration Project for Army civilian employees, Burlington, Iowa. 375 family units of concrete masonry. Contractor, Lovering Construction Company of St. Paul, Minn.



*Those who work for victory  
need firesafe, thrifty homes  
of CONCRETE*

Whatever type of defense housing you are engaged in—individual homes, large groups of homes or apartment type housing—it pays to build with concrete. Concrete costs very little more to build than temporary, short-lived construction.

Concrete homes offer superior resistance to fire, storms and other hazards. They are dry and comfortable winter and summer. They insure low maintenance, low annual cost.

That's why concrete was chosen for walls and floors of over 40,000 new homes in the past four years; why thousands of new defense homes are of concrete.

Concrete materials are available in nearly every locality, with least transportation. Write us for information on concrete's use in defense housing.

## PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. K5-72, 347 Madison Ave.  
New York, N. Y.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND BONDS



# QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE COVERING INFORMATION REGARDING ARCHITECTS LICENSED TO PRACTICE IN NEW YORK STATE AND NECESSARY FOR THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN THE WAR EFFORT. THIS IS COMPILED ONLY FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THOSE REQUESTING A LIST OF AVAILABLE MEN.

NOTE: This questionnaire has been prepared as directed by the Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Architects at its meeting, May 16th, 1942.

NAME ..... Member of .....

ADDRESS ..... (Constituent organization) .....

CITY ..... Date of License ..... License Number .....

Former military service, branch ..... Date ..... to .....

Are you now a member of the State Guard ..... Company and rank .....

Are you now a member of the Enlisted Reserve of any branch of the service .....

Branch of service .....

CHECK SQUARES AT THE END OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO INDICATE AFFIRMATIVE ANSWERS:

A. Do you wish employment only in New York State. .... ☐

B. Are you willing to work in any part of the Continental United States. .... ☐

C. Are you willing to work outside the limits of Continental United States ..... ☐

D. Are you willing to sign up for the duration of the war? ..... ☐

E. Are you subject to active draft? (20-44) ..... ☐

F. Are you willing to take employment other than architecture, such as inspecting of materials, etc. .... ☐

PLACE NUMBER ONE IN SQUARE FOLLOWING THE QUESTION YOU CONSIDER YOUR BEST QUALIFICATION, NUMBER TWO IN NEXT, ETC.

G. Office administration ..... ☐ K. Design mechanical ..... ☐

H. Specification writing ..... ☐ L. Building construction supervision ..... ☐

I. Design architectural ..... ☐ M. Building materials inspection ..... ☐

J. Design structural ..... ☐ N. General administration ..... ☐

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS APPLY TO EDUCATION. FILL IN BLANKS AND CHECK SQUARES TO INDICATE AFFIRMATIVE ANSWERS.

NOTE: Many architects have a combination of formal and informal education; if so, mark in O. P. Q. R. S., as applicable.

O. High School attended ..... ☐  
..... years ..... months, graduated, year .....

P. Technical school attended ..... ☐  
..... years ..... months, graduated, year .....

Q. University attended ..... ☐  
Years attended ..... to ..... Degree earned .....

R. Post graduate training, university ..... ☐  
Years attended ..... Degrees earned .....

S. Was applicant's professional education informal? ..... ☐  
(If so, give names and time of office training on an attached sheet)

T. THE APPLICANT HAS PRACTICED AS PRINCIPAL IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

AND HAS DONE THE FOLLOWING TYPE OF WORK DURING HIS PRACTICE. PLACE CHECK IN FRONT OF TYPE NUMBER.

U. Buildings and Structures:

- ☐ 1. Commercial
- ☐ 2. Hospitals
- ☐ 3. Industrial
- ☐ 4. Mechanical equipment
- ☐ 5. Schools
- ☐ 6. Housing

☐ 7. Theaters

☐ 8. Power Plants

☐ 9. Bridges

☐ 10. Surveying and mapping

V. Airports and landing fields:

☐ 1. Hangars and buildings

☐ 2. Housing

☐ 3. Runways

W. Community Planning:

- ☐ 1. Housing
- ☐ 2. Furniture and furnishings
- ☐ 3. Landscape work
- ☐ 4. Industrial towns
- ☐ 5. Municipalities

DATE OF BIRTH ..... PLACE OF BIRTH ..... RACE .....

(If not in U. S. How many years in country ..... Citizen now? ..... When naturalized .....

SIGNATURE .....

PLEASE CUT OUT THIS PAGE, PRINT OR TYPE THE ANSWERS TO EACH QUESTION, AND MAIL TO:  
JOHN T. BRIGGS, SECRETARY, NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS,  
101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK



## WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE ARCHITECT?

*Continued from Page 11*

The best pattern of post-war planning on a local or regional basis that has yet been worked out anywhere is found in the City of Buffalo. Industrial planning is being stimulated by a special committee of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. Executives of business and industrial organizations are being urged to give thought to what they can do when war orders stop, what volume of employment they can reasonably expect to maintain, and how their ideas and the findings of their planning studies can be made helpful to others. Parallel with this activity is the planning program of the Buffalo City Planning Association, which concerns itself with post-war civic development programs and the public works reserve; this private city plan organization has set up, in addition to its post-war planning committee, a general redevelopment committee of leading citizens to explore the possibilities of rehabilitating blighted areas with the machinery created by New York State's Urban Redevelopment Corporation Law. This law, signed by Governor Lehman on May 1, 1941, has been followed by similar enactments in Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky, and similar legislative proposals in other states. They represent the hopes of their proponents that urban rehabilitation programs, bound to be very important hereafter, can be carried out by private initiative with private capital without financial aid from the Federal government. There are, however, numbers of people who believe that the job will require Federal assistance and a Federal bill is being drafted for the purpose.

Those private organizations and the more important government economists who are engaged in post-war planning studies are thinking in terms of maximum stimulation of private enterprise. Governmental agencies dealing with war housing and other kinds of war construction are currently thinking in terms of maximum decentralization of their administrative procedures. These facts appear to be hopeful signs for post-war revival of private designing organizations, as against any accelerated trend toward planning by governmental bureaus.

I am convinced that the great architecture our revitalized civilization will demand will be an architecture keyed to the future and not to the past. This is not merely a question of style or fashion, but something far more vital and fundamental. From the beginning of the Renaissance period the practice of architecture has been very largely concerned with monumental display for wealthy or well-to-do patrons, whether merchant princes or kings or country gentlemen, or, in more modern times, millionaires, moderately prosperous suburbanites, banks, railroad companies and other big corporations. In recent years, however, the most stimulating architectural designs have been created for structures in which ordinary people live and work and play and learn and seek treatment for their ailments; witness our new housing developments, factories, recreation centers, schools, hospitals and health centers. The architecture of the future will demand more than an aesthetic formula and a knowledge of structural methods; it will demand intimate knowledge of and participation in the expanding economic and social life of the times. Assuming victory, the future of architecture in America is assured; as to the future of architects as individuals and as a professional group, that depends upon how well they orient themselves to a changed world and how well they modernize their design ideas and their business practices to meet the challenge of great opportunities.

## THE SECRETARY SPEAKS

*Continued from Page 6*

There will be published elsewhere in this magazine, a questionnaire. It is for the purpose of assisting our members if the Association can do so. It is suggested you fill out and return early.

We had almost completed our business but not quite. Who owes who for a State Committee room will be passed upon by Messrs. Boehm, Rich, Del Gaudio who are instructed to reply to the Directors by mail. The cost of the hotel room occupied by invitation of the Syracuse Convention people was finally cleared up by appropriating the \$18 charged to the Secretary. A study of the last Public Housing Planning Fees was referred to a Committee for study and report before June 15, of a more equitable arrangement for Architects.

The clock was at the vertical 6 P. M. mark when everybody was satisfied to adjourn. President Kideney banged the gavel and we each went our separate ways, to mull over the transpirings and encouraged that in these times, Architects can think and plan ahead with organized confidence.

## AMONG OUR CONSTITUENTS

*Continued from Page 3*

### BROOKLYN CHAPTER A. I. A.

This Society made an endeavor to cooperate with the other societies in the Metropolitan area to have the Governor sign the now "ancient" SI-216, but all to no avail, but we went down fighting.

Just wait until our President, Al Lama, is a member of State Legislature, then we'll show 'em, because with Leo Berger at this end and Al Lama up above the combination just can't be beaten!

No doubt the members will enjoy plenty of fishing; that that is, if they can get the gas for the outboard motor boats—if not, perhaps, a row boat will do.

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